APRIL 1782. THE NUMB. 2704.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782. A. M.

The Bill, intituled "An Act to alter and repeal a part of the "Act, intituled, An Act for the emitting the sum of *Five Hun-* "*dred Thousand Pounds* in bills of credit, for the support of the "army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption thereof, "and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs: *Ordered*, That the ſame be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to alter and repeal a part of the Act, intituled "An Act for emitting the ſum of* Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds *in bills of credit, for the ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption thereof, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*"

WHEREAS it is provided and declared in the fourteenth ſection of the act for emitting the ſum of *Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, paſſed the ſeventh of *April*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, that no money be taken or received in the payment of taxes, after the firſt day of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, except gold or ſilver, or bills of credit by law equivalent thereto: AND WHEREAS, by the act for the repeal of ſo much of the laws as make bills of credit a legal tender, paſſed the twenty-firſt of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, no paper bills of credit (except in particular caſes) are now equivalent to gold or ſilver: AND WHEREAS it is found that the ſaid reſtrictions have prevented the payment of a ſufficient ſum of the old Continental currency into the Treaſury, for the purpoſe of exchanging and ſinking our quota of the ſame:

For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That ſo much of the ſaid act as declares that no money, after the firſt of *June*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, ſhall be received in taxes, other than gold or ſilver, or bills of credit by law equivalent thereto, is hereby repealed and made void; and the old Continental bills of credit, the paper bills of credit commonly called Reſolve money, emitted by the Aſſembly of the late Province of *Pennſylvania*, and the bills of credit called Commonwealth money, emitted by act of General Aſſembly, dated the twentieth of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, are hereby declared payable in all arrearages of taxes levied in Continental bills of credit, for the uſe of the United States of *America*, from and after the twenty-ſeventh of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight. And the ſeveral Collectors, County Treaſurers, and the State Treaſurer, are hereby authorſed and required to receive the ſaid ſeveral enumerated kinds of paper bills of credit at their nominal value, and the paper bills of credit emitted in purſuance of the Reſolve of Congreſs of the eighteenth of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and the paper bills of credit emitted by the act for emitting the ſum of *Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, paſſed the ſeventh of *April*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, at the rate of one dollar for ſeventy-five of the old Continental currency, in the payment of the ſaid taxes, any thing in any law of this State to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782.

The Bill, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to enable the Owners of *Schuylkill* Point Meadow Land, "in the County of *Philadelphia*, to keep the Banks, Dams, "Sluices and Flood-gates in repair, and to raiſe a Fund to defray "the expences thereof," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs: *Ordered*, That the ſame be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

An ACT *to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to enable the Owners "of* Schuylkill *Point Meadow Land, in the County of* Philadelphia, *to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices and Flood-gates in "repair, and to raiſe a Fund to defray the expences thereof.*"

SECT. 1. WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of the late King *George* the third, intituled "An Act to enable the owners of *Schuylkill* point "meadow land, in the county of *Philadelphia*, to keep the "banks, dams, ſluices and flood-gates in repair, and to raiſe "a fund to defray the expences thereof," it was, among other things, enacted, That *Hugh Roberts*, *Enoch Flower*, *Samuel Rhoads*, *Andrew Bankſon*, *Joſeph Johnſon* and *John Smith*, or any four of them, were thereby nominated, authoriſed and appointed, within two months after the publication of that act, to divide the banks which ſurrounded and included all that the ſaid tract or piece of marſh or meadow land, and allot and appoint how many perches of the ſaid bank each owner or poſſeſſor of the ſaid tract ſhould make, repair, maintain and ſupport, in proportion to the number of acres of meadow he held therein, allotting the part and proportion ſo to be made, repaired, maintained and ſupported, as near and convenient as might be to the land of each reſpective owner thereof, beginning the allotments at the place of beginning in the ſaid recited act mentioned; all which ſaid allotments ſo made, and ſignified by an inſtrument in writing under the hands and ſeals of any four of them, ſhould be the proper ſhares, parts, proportions and quantities of bank for the ſeveral owners or poſſeſſors of the ſaid meadow to make, repair and ſupport, at their own expence and charge, as in and by the ſaid recited act more fully appears.

SECT. 2. AND WHEREAS it is found by experience, that the mode of ſupporting the ſaid bank by individual allotments is attended with divers inconveniencies, *Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame*, That, from and after the publication of this act, the ſeveral owners of meadow ground within the banks ſurrounding the ſaid *Schuylkill* point meadows ſhall be and they are hereby releaſed and diſcharged from making, repairing, maintaining and ſupporting the ſeveral proper ſhares, parts, proportions and quantities of the ſaid bank to them allotted, in purſuance of the ſaid recited act, at their own proper expence and charge, and of and from all penalties and forfeitures by the ſaid recited act annexed to the neglect thereof.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That, immediately after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the preſent Managers of the ſaid Company to enter into and upon the ſaid banks; and if, upon inſpection, it ſhall appear to them that any particular allotments thereof ſhall ſtand in immediate need of repair, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Managers, without conſulting the owners of the particular allotments which ſhall ſo require immediate repair, to enter upon the adjoining grounds with ſuch workmen, horſes, carts, implements and tools as ſhall be neceſſary, and to dig and caſt earth, or purchaſe other materials, and cauſe the ſaid allotments of bank to be repaired ſo as to put them all in order and repair, as nearly as poſſible equal at the ſeveral expence and charge of each of the ſaid owners of the ſaid allotments which ſhall require ſuch repair, and to levy, recover, collect and receive, from each of them reſpectively, the ſeveral amounts of the ſaid reſpective expences and charges, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame penalties and forfeitures, as the taxes for other purpoſes in the ſaid recited act mentioned are directed to be levied, recovered, collected and paid.

SECT. 4. And in order for the better and more certain and expeditious repairing and ſupporting the ſaid bank in future, and for rendering the burthen and expence thereof more equal upon all the ſaid owners, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That, from and after the publication of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Managers of the ſaid *Schuylkill* point meadows, elected and to be elected in purſuance of the before recited act, and they are hereby enjoined and required to enter upon and inſpect the ſaid bank, drains and ditches, ſo often as they ſhall think neceſſary, but not leſs than four times in ever year; and if, upon ſuch inſpection, it ſhall appear to them that any part of the ſaid bank ſtands in need of repair, whether from gradual decay or a ſudden irruption of the water, or otherwiſe, then and in ſuch caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Managers, without conſulting the owners of the particular place where ſuch repairs are wanting, to enter upon the adjoining grounds with ſuch workmen, horſes, carts, implements and tools as ſhall be neceſſary, and there to dig and carry earth, or purchaſe other materials for the repair and ſupport of the ſaid bank (in a good, ſubſtantial and ſufficient manner, according to the directions in the ſaid recited act contained) at the joint expence and charge of all the ſaid owners.

SECT. 5. AND WHEREAS it may ſometimes happen that great benefit may be derived to the general intereſt of the ſaid Company, by making ſome additional works for the ſecurity of the ſaid banks or draining the ſaid meadows, but the great length of time neceſſary to procure the conſent of all the ſaid owners may prevent the ſame being done within due time, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for a board of Managers, at any time when they ſhall be of opinion that any ſuch additional works (not herein, nor by the act to which this is a ſupplement, provided for) ſhall become neceſſary and expedient for the general benefit of all the ſaid owners, to cauſe the ſame to be done and perfected at the joint expence and charge of all the ſaid owners.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Managers, elected and to be elected as aforeſaid, from time to time to lay ſuch aſſeſſments and taxes on every acre of land within the ſaid bank, as they ſhall judge neceſſary for repairing, maintaining and ſupporting the ſame, and for the other purpoſes herein above mentioned, to be paid, collected and recovered in the ſame manner, and under the ſame penalties and forfeitures, as the taxes for other purpoſes in the ſaid recited act mentioned are thereby directed to be levied, recovered, collected and paid.

SECT. 7. AND WHEREAS the penalty by the ſaid recited act annexed to the refuſal or neglect of any owner of the ſaid *Schuylkill* point meadows to ſerve the office of a Manager, when thereto elected by the ſaid Company, is found to be inſufficient to anſwer the ends thereby intended, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That, from and after the publication of this act, whenever any owner or poſſeſſor of any of the ſaid meadows ſhall be duly elected, in purſuance of the ſaid recited act, to ſerve as a Manager to the ſaid Company, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to take upon himſelf the burthen of the ſaid office, every ſuch perſon ſo elected, and neglecting or refuſing, unleſs he ſhall have ſerved the ſaid office two ſucceſſive years next before his ſaid election, ſhall forfeit and pay to the Treaſure of the ſaid Company for the time being the ſum of *Five Pounds*, lawful money of this Commonwealth, for the public uſe of the ſaid Company, in lieu of ſuch ſervice, which ſaid penalty ſhall be levied, collected, recovered and paid in the ſame manner, and under the ſame forfeitures, as other monies payable to the Treaſurer of the ſaid Company are by the ſaid recited act directed to be recovered.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That ſo much of the ſaid recited act, as is herein and hereby altered, ſhall be and is hereby repealed and made null and void; but all and every other matter and thing therein contained ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue, as if this act were never made.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782.

The Bill, intituled "An Act to amend and render effectual an Act, intituled "An Act for regulating party walls and par- "tition fences in the city of *Philadelphia*," to declare divers "new ſtreets and ways, opened and to be opened and laid out with- "in the ſaid city, to be highways, and alſo to declare nuiſances "by buildings within the ſaid ſtreets removeable, &c." was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs: *Ordered*, That the ſame be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to amend and render effectual an Act, intituled "An "Act for regulating Party Walls and Partition Fences in the city of* Philadelphia," *to declare divers new ſtreets and ways, opened and to be opened and laid out within the ſaid city, to be highways, and alſo to declare nuiſances by buildings within the ſaid ſtreets removeable, &c.*

WHEREAS an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed on the twenty-fourth day of *February*, which was in the year of our Lord (according to the new ſtile) one thouſand ſeven hundred twenty and one, intituled "An Act for regulating Party Walls "and Partition Fences in the city of *Philadelphia*," has upon experience been found to be an uſeful law, by preventing contentions concerning the boundaries of landed property within the ſaid city, and by preſerving the breadth and directneſs of the ſtreets and alleys of the ſaid city: AND WHEREAS, ever ſince the late revolution, the ſaid act, though revived with divers other laws of the late province of *Pennſylvania*, has been wholly dormant and inoperative, becauſe of the diſſolution of the late Corporation of the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid city, which Corporation, in and by the ſaid act, was authoriſed to appoint the Surveyors and Regulators in the ſaid act mentioned, and to receive and determine appeals from the ſaid Surveyors or Regulators:

AND WHEREAS divers amendments to the ſaid act may be uſefully made:

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That any four or more of the Juſtices of the peace, who are or ſhall be commiſſioned for the city and county of *Philadelphia*, reſiding in ſaid city, together with four or more of the Commiſſioners for paving and cleanſing the ſtreets of the ſaid city, ſhall appoint the Surveyors or Regulators aforeſaid, as fully, to all intents and purpoſes, as they were formerly appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid city, in Common Council aſſembled; and in caſe of the death, removal, refuſal to ſerve, or miſbehaviour of any of the perſons appointed by virtue of this act, the ſaid Juſtices and Commiſſioners to appoint another or others in his or their room and ſtead.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all appeals hereafter made from the order, direction and award of the ſaid Regulators, in purſuance of the ſaid act and of this act, ſhall be taken and made, and ſhall lie to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden for the county of *Philadelphia*, after the expiration of one kalendar month from the time of making the order, direction or award appealed from, but not afterwards nor otherwiſe; whereupon the ſaid Court (upon ſecurity being entered by the party appealing for the payment of coſts, as well his own as thoſe of the party appellate, in caſe he or ſhe prevail not in his or her ſuit) ſhall direct a *Venire* to the Sheriff of the County, commanding him to ſummon a jury to try the matter in diſpute, and ſhall proceed therein according to the courſe of the common law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall lay the foundation, or begin to lay the foundation of any party wall, or of any wall adjoining or upon the line of any public ſtreet, lane or alley, within the ſaid city, before the line and boundaries of the lot or piece of land whereon the ſaid foundation ſhall be ſo laid, or begun to be laid, ſhall be adjuſted and marked out by the ſaid Regulators, or two of them, every ſuch perſon, as well employer as maſter-builder, ſhall forfeit the ſum of *Ten Pounds*, one half part thereof to the Street Commiſſioners for the time being, to be laid out towards making or amending the pavements of the public ſtreets, and the other half thereof to the uſe of the informer, together with coſts; provided the proſecution be commenced in the city of *Philadelphia*, and within twelve kalendar months after the offence ſhall be committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, as ſoon as conveniently may be, the northern line of *Vine-ſtreet* and the ſouthern line of *Cedar ſtreet* ſhall be aſcertained, regulated and marked out by the Regulators of the city of *Philadelphia*, aſſiſted by the Regulators of the townſhip of the *Northern Liberties*, ſo far as ſaid townſhip that they are appointed for is bounded on the ſaid city; and aſſiſted by the Regulators of the diſtrict of *Southwark*, ſo far as the ſaid diſtrict is bounded on ſaid city. And the reſt of the northern line of *Vine-ſtreet*, and the reſt of the ſouthern line of *Cedar-ſtreet*, reſpectively, ſhall be aſcertained, adjuſted and marked out by the Regulators of the ſaid city, aſſiſted by the Superviſors of the highways of the townſhip of the *Northern Liberties*, and by the Superviſors of the townſhips of *Moyamenſing* and *Paſſyunk*, ſo far as any of the ſaid townſhips do bound on the ſaid city; which regulating and marking-out of *Vine* and *Ceſtar-ſtreets* ſhall be performed and done at the joint proportionable expence of the ſaid city, townſhips and diſtrict, to be paid by the Commiſſioners for paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, and by the Superviſors of the highways of the ſaid townſhips and diſtrict, reſpectively, upon the certificate of the Regulators of the ſaid city, townſhips and diſtrict, who are hereby impowered to proportion the ſaid expence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Regulators, ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid for the ſaid city, ſhall enter into a book all directions, orders and awards by them made in purſuance of ſaid act and of this act, concerning the boundaries of any lot or land ſituated within the ſaid city (ſuch book to be provided for them by the Commiſſioners for paving and cleanſing the ſtreets of the ſaid city) and every ſuch order and award, if made with reaſonable notice before-hand to the parties intereſted therein, ſhall conclude and bind all perſons, unleſs the ſame be ſet aſide upon appeal as aforeſaid; and the ſaid Regulators of the ſaid city ſhall in like manner enter in the ſame book all regulations, made by the ſaid Juſtices and themſelves, of deſcents, water courſes, common ſewers, and all other their proceedings and actings in their office as Regulators.

Provided always, That no perſon under age, *non compos mentis*, covert, impriſoned, or beyond ſea, or any perſon, who ſhall not have reaſonable notice as aforeſaid, ſhall be injured or affected by any proceeding, order, direction or award of the ſaid Regulators, ſo as the party and parties ſo diſabled or not noticed enter and proſecute his, her and their appeal as aforeſaid within years after coming to full age, ſound memory, diſcoverture, return from beyond ſea, or if within the United States, within one year after notice in writing ſhall be given of the order and award of the ſaid Regulators.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Regulators, for their trouble in regulating and ſetting out the lines of any lot or piece of land, in purſuance of the ſaid act and of this act, and for entering their order and award concerning the ſame as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by the parties intereſted therein, each and no more; and for ſurveying, regulating and laying out any ſtreets, water courſes and common ſewers, the ſum of to each of them who ſhall be employed therein, for every day ſo employed; to be paid by the Commiſſioners for paving and cleanſing the ſtreets of ſaid city, by an order on their Treaſurer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Regulators of ſaid city, together with their neceſſary aſſiſtants, may at all ſeaſonable hours enter into or upon any premiſes neceſſary to be regulated in the ſaid city, and ſurvey and meaſure the ſame in purſuance of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſtreets, lanes and alleys within the ſaid city, heretofore opened for and dedicated to public uſe by private perſons, and that all ſtreets, lanes and alleys, which have been directed and laid out by the Supreme Executive Council, for the accommodation of the purchaſers of the public lots within the ſaid city that have been or ſhall be ſold, ſo far as the ſame are laid out through the ſaid public lots, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this Commonwealth, dated the twenty-ninth day of *April*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, ſhall be conſidered and deemed highways, according to the records thereof remaining in the Surveyor General's Office, as fully, to all intents and purpoſes, as any highways laid out by order of the Court of Quarter-Seſſions of any county within this State.

AND WHEREAS in time paſt, from inattention and otherwiſe, divers building and fences have been erected within the ſaid city, in ſuch manner as to ſtand partly on the public ſtreets and alleys

hereof, and theſe nuiſances, from tenderneſs to the owners thereof and of the adjoining freeholds, have been ſuffered to continue for many years, with deſign that when ſuch buildings ſhould decay, the public ways which were ſo obſtructed might be properly opened and extended:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no length of poſſeſſion whatever of any part of any public ſtreet or way within the ſaid city, ſo encroached upon, ſhall be available to bar or prevent the correction and removal of any nuiſance by buildings, encloſure or otherwiſe, which have been or hereafter may be erected or made within or upon any ſtreet, lane or alley, in the ſaid city.

AND WHEREAS the trees planted in the public ſtreets, lanes and allies, of the city of *Philadelphia*, are become obſtructions to the paſſage and proſpect through the ſaid ſtreets, &c. and of the water courſes in many places, as well as breaking up the pavements, and alſo greatly endangers the ſafety of the city, in caſe of fire breaking out where ſuch trees are planted: For remedy thereof, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That any perſon or perſons having a tree or trees already planted, or who ſhall hereafter plant or cauſe to be planted any tree or trees in any of the public ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the ſaid city, before his or their dwelling or other premiſes, they are hereby directed to remove ſuch tree or trees off from the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, within ſix kalendar months from the paſſing of this act; and every perſon or perſons, who do not comply with the above direction, ſhall forfeit the ſum of monthly for every ſuch tree, after the expiration of the time limited by this act for removing the ſame, to be paid by the owner or owners of ſaid dwelling or other premiſes aforeſaid to the Commiſſioners for pitching, paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, to be by them applied towards making and mending the pavements of ſaid ſtreets; ſaid forfeiture to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures uſually are.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tueſday, December 11, 1781.

Sketch of the debate, on Tueſday laſt on Mr. Burke's motion relative to an enquiry into the confiſcation of the effects of the perſons reſident at St. Euſtatius, when that iſland ſurrendered at diſcretion to His Majeſty's arms, under the command of Admiral Sir George B. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan.

MR. BURKE having, in a ſpeech which took him up near three hours to deliver, commented with great ſeverity on the proceedings of Sir George Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, from the capture of St. Euſtatius to their arrival in England; and having animadverted on Sir George Rodney's having brought the Gibraltar home with him with conſiderable warmth, he ſummed up the heads of the facts he had ſtated, and ſaid, that the juſtice of the nation and the honour and reputation of Sir George Rodney and Gen. Vaughan required that an impartial enquiry ſhould be inſtituted; he hoped therefore that the Houſe would agree to a motion for that purpoſe, and though he was aware that the character of an accuſer was generally held to be an odious one, which it certainly was where a poor miſerable wretch was accuſed of a petty crime, perpetrated perhaps from the direſt neceſſity, yet the office of an accuſer appeared to him truly honorable, when guilt, ornamented with ſtars and ribbands, ſtared mankind in the face, and when inordinate rapine and violence, which had diſgraced the national character, were followed by public rewards and honors.

Sir *George Rodney* ſaid, it was wholly out of his power to follow the honorable gentleman through the vaſt ſcope of argument which he had taken. He ſhould therefore content himſelf with ſpeaking generally on the ſubjects to which the honorable gentleman had called the attention of the Houſe. When he received inſtructions to go and take the iſland of St. Euſtatius, he conceived the enterprize to be an inportant one for his country, ſince it would prove a ſevere ſtroke on the Dutch, who had abandoned that ſyſtem of policy which had obtained for ſo many years, and totally regardleſs of thoſe treaties of amity and alliance which had united them to Great Britain for near a century, and been a great means of their proſperity, had not only joined the natural foes of this country againſt us, but had long ſupplied the rebellious coloniſts of America with warlike ſtores and proviſions, from the iſland of St. Euſtatius. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, he never meant to have given the reſidents of that iſland any conditions, nor ſhould any thing have prevailed on him to liſten to conditions, had any been propoſed. Far, however, was he from having been ſtimulated by motives of private avarice, or any wiſhes for the obtainment of dirty lucre, as the honorable gentleman had been pleaſed to inſinuate. No, he appealed to the Lord in the blue ribband, whether, as ſoon as he ſeized upon the ſtores and wealth of the iſland, he had not wrote him a letter, acquainting him that he conſidered the whole capture as the property of the crown, and that he neither deſired nor expected to receive a ſhilling emolument from it. The honorable gentleman had dwelt a great deal on the Engliſh merchants being ill treated. The charge was untrue. He found many perſons on the iſland, who had been Engliſhmen; but who, forgetting their loyalty to their Prince and their duty to their country, had ſunk the reſpectable title of Engliſh merchants for the ſake of acting in the capacity of Dutch traders, who had been the moſt induſtrious in aſſiſting the rebels, and in proving themſelves traitors to Great Britain. With regard to the ſale of the property he had ſeized, that meaſure was adopted to prevent a ſurpriſe from the enemy, and in order to ſecure to his country the value of thoſe effects which he had taken. Not the leaſt portion of military ſtores, however, nor a ſingle barrel of proviſions (farther than was barely ſufficient for the exiſtence of the crews, in their paſſage from the iſland to their places of deſtination) was ſuffered to be put on board any one of the veſſels employed to carry away the purchaſes that had been made. Effectually to enforce this regulation, commiſſioned officers were authoriſed to inſpect the landing of every veſſel, all of which were afterwards obliged to bring up under the ſtern of the Sandwich, where each underwent a ſecond examination, and if either military ſtores, or a ſingle barrel of flour was found on board, both were conſtantly taken away. All the military ſtores were ſecured for His Majeſty's uſe; the whole of the honorable gentleman's charge therefore on that head was ill founded.

Another ground of accuſation taken by the honorable gentleman was the perſonal ill-treatment of the reſidents, a matter that likewiſe was far from true; on the contrary, he had ſent ſeveral of them, with all their effects, to the neighbouring iſlands, under convoy of Captain Hervey, to protect them from any of our privateers which they might fall in with at ſea. With regard to his ſtaying at St. Euſtatius ſo long, his preſence was abſolutely neceſſary there, but the ſervices of the fleet he had the honor to command were not thereby loſt to his country.—Soon after he had poſſeſſion of the iſland, he planned two expeditions, the one againſt Surrinam and Curaſoa, and the ſquadrons were juſt ready when he received intelligence that a large fleet of French merchantmen, under convoy of about a dozen ſail of the line, had been ſeen in the track of Martinique. Upon hearing this, he inſtantly abandoned the idea of proceeding againſt two petty Dutch ſettlements, and turned his mind ſolely to the much more important purpoſe of intercepting the French convoy, and preventing a junction between the force coming from Europe, and that the French had in Fort Royal Bay.——He therefore ſent a ſtrong ſquadron immediately, with orders to blockade the whole iſland of Martinique, and at the ſame time ſtationed ſwift ſailing veſſels at the diſtance of ten, twenty and thirty, aye, even at forty and fifty leagues diſtant, in the way of the enemy, in order to give the earlieſt intelligence of their approach, and of their force. He truſted the ſucceſs of this operation in the hands of Sir Samuel Hood, an officer every way equal to the command, as brave and as able an officer as any in the ſervice, and for what he knew a better and more capable officer than he was. It turned out that the expedition failed, but the commander was by no means to blame. The intelligence he had received, had miſ-ſtated the force of the convoy, which proved to be much greater than he had been informed it was, and Sir Samuel Hood had been driven by the current ſo far to leeward, that it was utterly impoſſible for him to attempt the preventing the ſhips of war from getting into Fort Royal. As ſoon as he heard of this, he felt alarmed for the ſafety of the windward iſlands; he therefore, with all poſſible diſpatch, got ready to proceed to ſea with all the ſhips that remained at St. Euſtatius, and went to join Sir Samuel Hood. He had long expected an attack on St. Lucia, and therefore he had, with the aſſiſtance of Gen. Vaughan, and the engineers with the army, fortified Pigeon Iſland in the ſtrongeſt manner. As he expected, the French made an attempt; but ſuch was the effect of the fire from the fortifications of Pigeon Iſland, that they retired with diſgrace. In all probability he ſhould have fallen in with Monſ. de Graſſe, had not a traitor to his country ſent two letters to inform the French commander that the Britiſh fleet were doubling Guadaloupe, and would be down upon him in four-and twenty hours. The firſt of theſe letters reached Monſ. de Graſſe, the ſecond he had the good fortune to intercept, but the writer of them made his eſcape before he could ſeize him, and bring him to that condign puniſhment which his treaſon ſo fully merited. Soon after his arrival at Barbadoes, a frigate brought him notice from Tobago that the Iſland was inveſted, upon which he immediately diſpatched Admiral Drake with ſix of the beſt conditioned copper-bottomed ſhips in his fleet, and three frigates, to relieve Tobago: The reaſon he did not go himſelf with the whole of his ſquadron was this; he underſtood that the French force which was inveſting it conſiſted merely of a ſhip or two of the line and a few frigates; beſides, as the French fleet lay juſt at that time before Fort Royal Bay, the moment he came out, they would retire into the Bay and laugh in his face, and then, had he proceeded to the ſouthward, Barbadoes muſt have fallen, as the Iſland had no guns mounted, nor was it in any ſtate of defence. Admiral Drake, on his arrival off the iſland of Tobago, found Monſ. de Graſſe with the whole of the French fleet before it, he therefore returned to him, and he inſtantly diſpatched three officers, in three different ſwift ſailing veſſels, in order that they might aſſure the Governor that he was coming with the whole of his ſquadron, and an adequate number of troops, to relieve the iſland, and to learn where it would be moſt adviſeable to land the troops. Two of theſe officers, Sir George ſaid, fell into the hands of the enemy, but the third got ſafe on ſhore at Tobago, and arriving at the houſe of a planter, upon aſking the neceſſary queſtions, was told, to his aſtoniſhment, that the Iſland had ſurrendered the day before, and that there was a poſt upon it, which if garriſoned, as the French would naturally garriſon it, could not be retaken with ten thouſand men. On receiving this intelligence on his arrival, (which was in leſs than two days, in conſequence of a briſk gale blowing the firſt 24 hours of his paſſage) he was much chagrined, but ſtill more ſo when he learnt that the very pieces of ordnance which he had ſent the year before to the Iſland had never been mounted. After endeavouring in vain to relieve the Iſland, and avoiding being deceived by the manœuvres of De Graſſe, he returned to the protection of Barbadoes and St. Lucia. Sir George added a variety of remarks of a military nature, on the events in the Weſt-Indies: He then ſtated to the Houſe the ſteps he had taken to prevent that fatal misfortune that had lately befallen his Majeſty's arms in the Cheſapeake. He ſaid he had ſent three ſeveral letters to the commanders in chief by ſea and land at New-York, and to the commander in chief at ſea at Jamaica. Theſe letters he diſpatched by different veſſels. The firſt of theſe letters was written immediately upon his receiving information of the arrival of Monſ. de Graſſe, and diſpatched to Sir Peter Parker, to let him know that a large ſquadron of the enemy was in the Charibbean Seas, and to adviſe him, that they might poſſibly make an attempt on Jamaica. When he afterwards diſcovered the intention of De Graſſe, he ſent to the Commander in Chief at New-York, but he afterwards learnt that the enemy's privateers forced that ſhip on ſhore, and the diſpatch failed. A third diſpatch was ſent by him to New-York, but on its arrival the Commander in Chief at ſea was gone to Boſton bay. His officer followed immediately thither, but unfortunately miſſed of him, and was obliged to return to New-York, where he met with him. His laſt letter to the Commander at Jamaica was ſent in July laſt; he would read a copy of it to the Houſe.

The letter produced by Sir George was addreſſed to Sir Peter Parker, and informed him of the deſign of the French, in conſequence of which the ſafety of Jamaica was out of all doubt; he therefore earneſtly begged that Sir Peter would ſend the Prince William and Torbay, with all the other ſhips which he could ſpare, immediately to America, whither Sir Samuel Hood was about to repair with all poſſible diſpatch, as he himſelf was ſo extremely ill, that he was under the neceſſity of going to England without delay.

Sir Samuel Hood. Sir George farther ſaid, had ſent a frigate before him to New-York, to deſire Admiral Graves to join him off the capes of Virginia, and in caſe he could not meet him there, to ſend a frigate there to inform him as much. It unfortunately happened, that the junction of the Britiſh ſquadrons was not made in time, and de Graſſe entered the Cheſapeake; what had followed was but too deeply impreſſed on the minds of all who heard him to need his repetition of it. Sir George declared it was impoſſible for him to ſay, why more ſhips were not ſent from Jamaica to reinforce Sir Samuel Hood; or to account for the reaſons of the failure of what he had taken ſo much pains to effect; he would tell the Houſe, however, what he thought might be the reaſon of it. Sir Peter Parker might conceive it to be an object of greater importance to take care of the large and valuable fleets of merchantmen then ready to carry the produce of the Weſt-India iſlands to England, and to protect them through the windward paſſage. The only other charge that he recollected to have been urged againſt him by the honourable gentleman, was that of having brought home the Gibraltar, which the honourable gentleman had ſtated not to have been out of dock above nine months.

The fact, Sir George ſaid, was, that, owing to ſome fatal miſtake in the workmen of Plymouth dock yard, the Gibraltar, though the firſt two decker in the whole world, was ſcarcely able to keep the ſea in her paſſage home, that part of the iron work that faſtens her rudder to her hull being waſted in that ſhort ſpace of time, which the honorable gentleman had mentioned, from the ſize of his arm to the ſize of his finger. Having related this circumſtance, Sir George declared, he believed he had ſpoken to every material article of the various accuſations which had been urged againſt him by the honorable gentleman; he was conſcious he had done his duty in treating thoſe who had acted as traitors in a manner which was conſiſtent with juſtice, and as long as he was honored with the approbation of his Sovereign, and the applauſe of a great and impartial, independent, brave, generous and free people, he ſhould look down with ineffable contempt on the groveling efforts of envy, malice, detraction and calumny.

General Vaughan declared he had neither authoriſed nor countenanced any of the oppreſſions or acts of violence that the hon. gentleman had mentioned. On the contrary, whenever complaints were made to him of any particular injuſtice, he had always redreſſed the wrong, and given the party complaining the relief they required, if it came within his power. An opinion had gone out into the world, that he made a great fortune by the affair of St. Euſtatius; ſo far from that being the caſe, he would ſay upon his honor, and was willing to make oath of it before that Houſe, that he had not profited a ſingle ſhilling by the produce of St. Euſtatius. He had his temptations as well as other men, but he defied the bittereſt of his enemies to prove that he had acted in a way inconſiſtent with integrity and honor. He thought it very hard, therefore, that he was to be held reſponſible for the conduct of thoſe under him. With regard to the ſelling the property found on the iſland, there were three reaſons for adopting that meaſure; the one was in order to prevent it from being carried off by the nightly depredations of the great number of wicked men upon the iſland; and when he ſaid this, he did not mean to exempt the army wholly from cenſure, there certainly were ſome of the ſoldiery as prone to plunder as any other deſcription of perſons. Another reaſon was, to prevent a ſurpriſe by the enemy, and loſing the value of the capture by that means. And the third, was the dread of fire, which was a circumſtance not at all unlikely to happen, either through accident or deſign, in a ſmall iſland, where there were great numbers of perſons diſaffected and irritated, from having had their ill-accumulated riches ſeized upon. From theſe three conſiderations, viz. to put a ſtop to further plunder, to prevent a ſurpriſe from the enemy, and to prevent the fatal conſequences of fire, it was reſolved to ſell the whole of the effects that had been ſeized; but in conducting that ſale, the utmoſt equality, according to the beſt of his judgment, had been obſerved, and the Houſe would be pleaſed to remember, that he had neither been bred a lawyer nor a merchant; if therefore people in an inferior ſituation had acted improperly, he repeated it, he did not conceive himſelf anſwerable, and the more eſpecially as he had, in every inſtance of complaint that came to his knowledge, ſhewn himſelf ready and anxious to adminiſter a remedy. With regard to what had been ſaid of Mr. Governeur and his wife, the moment Mrs. Governeur applied to him for protection, he granted it, and gave her her houſe and furniture; nor did he know that Mr. Governeur had any ground of complaint. As to the honorable gentleman's calling upon him to know why he ſpent ſo much time at St. Euſtatia with 3000 troops, he would firſt remark, that the honorable gentleman was miſtaken in more than one third of the number he had ſtated; and he had next to ſay, that when he held a ſupreme command, he did not think himſelf liable to anſwer the interrogatories of a ſingle individual, either within thoſe walls, or elſewhere. Whenever the Houſe ſhould think proper to call upon him to account for his conduct, whilſt he had the honor to command the troops in the Weſt-Indies, he ſhould be proud to ſtate every part of that conduct, and to declare the motives upon which he had acted; and he would venture to preſume that neither the one nor the other would be found to be grounded on diſhonor or injuſtice; certain he was, he wiſhed to poſſeſs no man's property; if, therefore, on the litigation of the ſuits at law already inſtituted, it ſhould appear, that any of the claimants were rightfully entitled to recover any part of the property that had been ſeized, he ſhould rejoice at their ſucceſs in obtaining a deciſion in their favour.

The honorable gentleman had ſaid a great deal upon the ſuppoſed ill-treatment of the Jews, and of the ſavage barbarity alledged to have been exerciſed on ſome of the Hebrew nation. In reply to this, he muſt aſſert, that he had been no ways inſtrumental in any ſuch ill behaviour, if any ſuch had taken place. Several of the Jews applied to him to procure them a veſſel, to carry them to the iſland of St. Thomas; he immediately made the proper application, a veſſel was got ready, and they embarked on board it, and it carried them to St. Kitts; why it did ſo, and why they were not ſent to St. Thomas, was more than he could anſwer for, becauſe from the moment the Jews got on ſhip board, his power of ſerving them farther was at an end, the other department of the ſervice having then the only authority reſpecting them. While on ſhore, he had done all in his power to ſerve them; and had got their houſes and property reſtored to them; and as an incontrovertible proof to the Houſe, that the Jews on the iſland of St. Euſtatius, from the time of their capture to the moment of their embarking, did not regard him as their oppreſſor, he begged leave to hand to the table an addreſs which had been preſented to him by the people of the Hebrew nation, on their departure from the iſland.

April 10, 1782.

LOST at ſea, in the month of December, 1779, in the ſchooner Speedwell, John M'Gee, maſter, bound from Philadelphia to St. Euſtatia, the following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, viz. One in the name of John M'Gee, dated January 29, 1779, No. 7043, for 300 dollars; one in the name of Joſiah Winter, January 29, 1779, No. 6879, for 400 dollars; one in the name of John M'Gee, December 1, 1779, No. 527, for 300 dollars; one in the name of Robert Curry, ſen. November 27, 1779, No. 478, for 300 dollars; one in the name of Joſeph Curry, November 27, 1779, No. 1453, for 500 dollars; and one in the name of Robert Curry, jun. number, date and ſum unknown. The ſubſcriber intends to apply for their renewal at the expiration of ſix weeks from this day, the time fixed by Congreſs in ſuch caſes. ¶ ELIZABETH M'GEE.

Philadelphia, April 4 1782.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe on the 27th inſt. if not ſold before by private Sale,

A LARGE convenient three ſtory brick HOUSE, NURSERY and three ſtory KITCHEN; the houſe 25 feet 8 inches front by 52 feet deep; the nurſery and kitchen 47 feet deep by 14 feet wide, with a good cellar under the whole; the lot 306 feet deep, all in good order, ſituate in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets, now in the tenure of Hugh Shields, Eſquire.

Alſo two two ſtory brick TENEMENTS, in the Northern Liberties, each 15 feet front on Second-ſtreet by 19 feet deep, with each a one ſtory kitchen, the one 15 feet 3 inches deep by 10 feet 6 inches wide, the other 17 feet 6 inches deep by 10 feet 6 inches wide; late the eſtate of JACOB GRAFF, deceaſed. For further particulars and terms, apply to CHARLES SYNG, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets.

‡ JACOB GRAFF, Adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate.

Any Perſon having a ſtrong covered

CHAIR to diſpoſe of,

May hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printers.

BOSTON, *March* 28.

State of artillery found at St. Chriſtophers at the CAPITULATION.

Forty-two pieces of cannon, and 14 mortars, with their proper appendages. In fort St. Charles, 32 pieces of cannon. The different batteries with their cannon to windward and leeward of the forts, not herein comprized.

State of the loſs in the Frenth army, on Brimſtone hill.

Regiments, Aramagnac, 3 killed and 12 wounded---Campagne, 3 killed 2 wounded---Auxerrois, 6 wounded---Agenois, 21 killed 38 wounded-- Tourraine, 12 killed 23 wounded---Viennois, 5 wounded---Royal Comtois, 2 killed--- Dillon, 3 killed 5 wounded---Gaudaloupe, 2 killed 2 wounded---Martinique, 1 wounded---Lausun, 2 killed---Voluntaires de Bouille, 2 killed---Corps Royal d'Artillerie, connonniers bombadiers, 10 killed 36 wounded---Total 66 killed 130 wounded----In the number of which are reckoned 5 officers killed and wounded.

The Engliſh loſt in the defence, 38 killed 125 wounded---In the number of the firſt were 5 officers, without counting the loſs of militia, who, according to report, amounted to 60 killed and 8 wounded.

Of the troops that Sir Samuel Hood landed the 26th, 2 officers and 157 privates killed and wounded.

BALTIMORE, *April* 2.

On Wedeſday laſt the brig Ranger, Capt. Bull, arrived here in about 20 days from Hiſpaniola. By this veſſel we have advice, that two Spaniſh fleets had arrived at that iſland with troops, one from Cadiz, and the other from the Havanna, which were intended, in conjunction with a French armament, to make a ſpeedy attack on the iſland of Jamaica, where, (though there was a formidable militia) there was but a ſmall body of regular troops, indifferently ſupplied with proviſons, the long-expected Corke fleet not having arrived when the laſt accounts came away. The allied army intended for the expedition againſt Jamaica conſiſts of 24,000 men. They were ſtationed, when Capt. Bull ſailed, at Cape Francois, Port-au-Prince and Cape-Nichola. With Capt. Bull came paſſenger Mr. Hill, late Lieut. of the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Earl, of Philadelphia, (bound to Havanna, with 2100 barrels of flour, &c.) who was captured by the Licorne frigate, the Hon. Capt. Cadogan, on the 21ſt of January, and carried into Kingſton, Jamaica, where Mr. Hill (by a cartel) got down to Cape-Francois. While this gentleman was at Jamaica, on the 3d of February, a dreadful fire broke out in Kingſton, which entirely deſtroyed a number of dwelling-houſes, 59 wholeſale ſtores, 21 ſhops, 9 wharves and 3 large cooperages. The loſs ſuſtained by this cataſtrophe was eſtimated at 800,000l. ſterling. Three ſhips of the line, (the London of 98, the Sandwich of 90, and the Ramillies of 74 guns) and 6 frigates were at Jamaica when Lieut. Hill left that iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

Laſt night came up to this city the ſloop of war General Monk, of 18 guns, late belonging to the Britiſh King, taken on Monday off Cape May by the ſhip Hyder Ally, Captain Barney, belonging to this State. We hear the latter had 3 men killed and 11 wounded, and the former 20 killed and 33 wounded in the action.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, dated March 26.

"The Emerald French frigate of 34 guns arrived here this morning. She ſailed 42 days ago from Breſt, in company with about 150 men of war, tranſports, &c. bound to the Weſt-Indies. The men of war conſiſted of about 12 ſail of very large ſhips."

We are told that the above fleet were to ſeparate off the Weſtern Iſlands, and a part of it to be joined by a Dutch ſquadron, ſuppoſed for the Eaſt-Indies.

The Boſton papers contain the Articles of Capitulation of St. Chriſtopher's and Nevis, taken from the Martinico Gazette of the 28th of February, 1782, the ſecond Article of which differs materially from the ſecond Article of the Capitulation publiſhed in this paper on the 20th of March, and taken from a St. Chriſtopher's paper. It is in the following words: "*Article* 2. The regular troops ſhall be priſoners of war, and tranſported to England in good veſſels, with proviſions for the voyage, but they ſhall not ſerve againſt the King of France, NOR HIS ALLIES, till they are exchanged."

The following times are appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court for holding their Circuit Courts, viz. At Cheſter, for Cheſter county, the 29th April; at Eaſton, for Northampton county, the 7th May; at Reading, for Berks county, the 13th May; at Carliſle, for Cumberland county, the 20th May; at York, for York county, the 27th May; at Lancaſter, for Lancaſter county, the 3d June.

St. John's, ANTIGUA, February 19.

The naval force of the French at St. Chriſtophers conſiſted, by the laſt accounts, of 34 *ſail of the line and* 2 *fifties, all at anchor off Nevis, except two of the line which were ſtationed at Old Road and Sandy-Point. Only two of the reinforcement from France had joined, viz. the Triomphant and the Brave.*

Feb. 26. *Sir George Rodney, with his long expected and moſt welcome reinforcement of* 12 *ſail of the line and a frigate or two, arrived at Engliſh harbour on Saturday, and lay off and on until yeſterday morning, when being joined by Sir Samuel Hood, the whole fleet ſtood away to the ſouthward: it is preſumed they are bound for St. Lucia, but many perſons think it probable that they may fall in with M. de Graſſe in their route. We ſincerely wiſh they may, as we have no doubt that in ſuch caſe the iſſue will be fortunate and glorious for the Engliſh nation.*

On the 21ſt *inſtant, the whole French fleet made its appearance off Montſerrat, and on Friday morning that detachment thereof which is under the command of M. le Comte de Barras, was cloſe in with the town, when a flag of truce was ſent with a letter from the Count, requiring a ſurrender of the iſland, and accompanied by a draft of articles of Capitulation. As any oppoſition to ſo formidable a force was not to be thought of, an immediate ſurrender took place.*

It is confidently ſaid that we have reaſon to expect the London fleet, under convoy of 8 *ſail of the line, very ſhortly, as they would ſail about the time of, or ſoon after, Sir George Rodney's departure from Torbay. His Majeſty's ſhip the Prothee, which ſeparated from Sir George, and arrived at Barbados a day or two before him, was lucky enough to pick up two ſtout American privateers in her way, one of which is the ſame that captured our December Packet.*

[The Antigua Chronicle of February 26, from which the above are taken, contains the articles of capitulation of the iſland of Montſerrat, which are ſimilar to thoſe granted to the iſland of St. Chriſtophers.]

March 2. The following is a Return of the French and Britiſh forces at the reduction of Demarara, &c. which ſurrendered to the French on the 30th of January, 1782, viz.

FRENCH.		ENGLISH.	
Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Ships Names.*	*Guns.*
L'Iphigene,	32	Oroonoque,	21
L'Amiable,	32	Barbuda,	17
Le Roſſignol,	24	Sylph,	18
Le David,	24	Stormont,	14
Le Choiſe Chaſſe,	18	Henry,	6
Le Cæſar,	6	Rodney,	14

This armament ſailed from Rochefort the 8th of October laſt, with a Convoy to Cayenne, and arrived there the 8th of December.

The Articles of Capitulation have not yet tranſpired---the officers deemed priſoners of war, and ſeamen at liberty to ſerve.

The above paper contains a liſt of the Britiſh fleet now on that ſtation, making in the whole, ſince the arrival of Admiral Rodney, 37 ſail of the line, and between 20 and 30 frigates and ſloops of war.

A Quantity of excellent BEEF
in Barrels, to be SOLD, by
WHELEN & DOUNING,
In Market-ſtreet, 2 Doors from the Sign of the King of Pruſſia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
At *Southwark Auction,*
ON THURSDAY, the 18th Inſtant,
Three large KETTLES,
Suitable for Rope-makers or Salt-boilers.
¶ WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be Rented, or Lett on Shares,
A PLANTATION, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 miles from the borough of Cheſter; containing 160 acres, viz. about 30 acres meadow, 90 fit for the plough, and 40 acres of woodland. For terms, and a more particular deſcription of the place, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, in Strawberry-Alley, who has alſo a STORE-HOUSE to LETT in ſaid Alley, ready ſhelved, and otherwiſe fit to receive goods immediately. ¶ WILLIAM HARRIS.

TO BE SOLD,
A CERTAIN HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, in Wilmington, ſituate in Orange-ſtreet, adjoining to a corner lot lying between this and High-ſtreet. For terms, apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLIER, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

JOHN KEAN,
At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, has a freſh and general aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz.

BUFF, mouſe-colour and mixt ſuperfine Broadcloths
White, brown and blue coloured ſecond Cloths
Grey and brown ſtrong Plains
London brown, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of foreſt Cloths
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh, faſhionably ribbed
Black Corduroys
Grey, white, blue and brown twilled Coatings
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Denims and Serge Dejean
Black, ſcarlet, purple, green, blue and buff Prunellas
Duroons
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens breeches patterns
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches patterns
Dimity, corded and plain
White, brown, olive and blue Serges
Minorca Serges
White Flannels
Blue and brown Baizes
White Swanſkin
Shallcons of every colour
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, changeable, clouded & ſtriped Mantuas of different patterns
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black, light and dark, blue, buff, green, Cloth and Cotton Calimancoes
Black ell-wide Perſians
White, blue, garnet and ſtriped Sattins
Black, white & blue half Sattins
Blue and black Modes
A few pieces beautiful Brocades
Blue and black Sarſnets
Black, blue, white and green India Taffeties
An aſſortment of Silk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut
Muſlins tamboured
Elegant ditto ditto Aprons
Skilletting and Cap Wire
Blue, claret, cloth colour and black Camblets
Pink, brown and black Durants
Black and ſcarlet Princes Stuff
Black, white, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans, Damaſcus
Blue, buff, ſcarlet, cloth colour, black, green & ſpotted Sattinets
A large quantity of Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Mens brown Holland Gloves
Ladies white and black Lace Mitts
Caſſimers, light, dark and blue Harlem Stripes
Manchester Cottons
Black Ruſſels
Roſe coloured Tabby
Nonſopretties, Birdeye
White and black Gauze Handkerchiefs, printed Linens
7-8ths & yd. wide Ticklenburg Sail Duck
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes
A large aſſortment of fine Thread, Lace, Edgings and Trolly
Gloves and Mitts
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns
Silk, Kenting, Linen & Cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens
Bag Holland
Broad & narrow Ruſſia Sheetings
Dowlas, Lavals
White and brown Sheeting
Flowered and milnet Lawns
Milnet Lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours
Thread of every colour and fineneſs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine
Twiſt of different colours
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Gloves
Camblets, Durants, Rattinets
Plated and gilt Buttons
Set Stock-buckles
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns, Tapes
Watch Chryſtals and Springs
Black & white narrow & broad Lace, Bengals & Ginghams
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Ink Powder, Pots, Iron Skillets
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets
Braſs Candleſticks, Caſt Boxes
Window Weights
Bake-ſtones, &c.
Philberts & Almonds by the bag.

JOHN KEAN returns his moſt grateful thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their cuſtom, and begs leave to aſſure them, that conſtant attendance, induſtry in procuring the beſt and cheapeſt goods, with every inclination to give general ſatisfaction, ſhall be exerted to merit a continuation of their favours.

The noted HORSE
GOLDEN FARMER.
WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's, near Chads's Ford, on Brandywine, at THREE POUNDS the ſeaſon, that noted horſe GOLDEN FARMER, imported in the year 1776, at two years old, a bright bay, and well marked, ſuperior in appearance, and equal in performance to any horſe in America. The money muſt be paid before the mares are taken away. Due attendance will be given and paſturage provided, by
WILLIAM HARVEY.
N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who are yet indebted for the ſervice of the above horſe laſt ſeaſon, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to prevent farther trouble. *April* 2, 1782. §

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN ORD, late of the city of Philadelphia, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to
JOHN ORD, and)
WILLIAM WEBB,) Adminiſtrators.
Philadelphia, April 8, 1782.
N. B. There are ſundry Title Deeds in poſſeſſion of the above Adminiſtrators, which will be delivered on application for the ſame. ¶

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing townſhip, about two miles from Philadelphia, A black MARE, four years old, 14 hands and an half high, one of her hind feet white, has a ſmall blaze and ſnip, trots altogether, and is ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS REWARD, and FORTY SHILLINGS more for the thief, if ſecured and brought to juſtice, paid by PETER YOUNG. § April 9, 1782.

At PUBLIC VENDUE;
A choice ASSORTMENT of
Elegant and Genteel Furniture,
To be SOLD on MONDAY next,
Being the 15th Inſtant (April) at the Houſe of the Widow HOPKINSON, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets; conſiſting of MAHOGANY Chairs, Tables, Drawers, Bedſteads, Feather Beds, Bed and Window Curtains, China, Looking-glaſſes, Plated and other Candleſticks of the neweſt Patterns, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; and a Variety of other uſeful and ſcarce Articles, both of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, too tedious to mention, that may be viewed before the Sales, which will commence at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and be continued until the whole are finiſhed.
¶ 1 w. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Juſt IMPORTED from France, Gottenburg and St. Thomas, and now OPENING, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the corner of Lætitia-court.
A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS;
among which are

CALICOES and Chintz,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Kentings and Muſlins,
Plain and coloured Nankeens,
Iriſh, French & Flemiſh Linens,
Dowlaſs and Britannias,
Striped Ginghams,
Striped Bedtick,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Flemiſh Ditto,
Ruſſia Drilling,
Ditto Raven's Duck,
Ditto Sailcloth,
Ticklenburgs,
Oznabrigs,
Modes and Sattins,
Peelongs and Mantuas,
Sarſnets and Perſians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
India Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Check Linen Ditto,
Clouting Dipper,
Ruſſia Linen for towelling,
India Jeans and Dimities,
Plain and trimming Gauzes,
Calimancoes and Durants,
Joan's Spinning,
Superfine black Ruſſel,
Camblets,
Velvets,
Superfine Broadcloths,
Caſſimers,
Seven-eights, Yard and Apron-wide Cotton Checks,
Threads,
Twiſt,
Bobbins,
Tapes,
Pins,
Paper,
Black Pepper, &c. &c.
With a Variety of other Articles.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JAMES ADAMS,
In Wilmington, Delaware State, and SOLD at as low a rate as can be afforded, either bound or in ſheets, a correct edition of
The NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a large letter and durable paper.
SAID ADAMS purpoſing to publiſh weekly, a paper of public intelligence, provided he meets with that encouragement ſuch an expenſive undertaking requires, offers to the public the following propoſals, viz.---That ſaid paper, to be intituled THE DELAWARE COURANT, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER, ſhall be the ſame ſize of the Pennſylvania Gazette.---That the price to ſubſcribers will be Twenty Shillings yearly; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.---That no labour or expence will be ſpared to render the Delaware Courant a vehicle of the moſt authentic occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, and, in ſeaſons when there is a ſcarcity of ſuch, agreeable entertainment, ſelected from the beſt authors.---Thoſe perſons who are inclined to encourage the above intended undertaking, are deſired to ſend in their names and ſubſcription money to James Adams aforeſaid, before the 23d day of May next, when, if an encouraging ſubſcription fills, the firſt number will make its appearance. ‡

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND,
CONTAINING 100 acres, ſituate on the Paxton road, about one mile from the Red-Lion, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county. There are on ſaid plantation, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. an excellent ſpring near the houſe, a good bearing orchard, 10 or 12 acres of meadow made, and more may be made and watered; the upland is good for grain, and the whole well watered by ſeveral ſprings and a conſtant ſtream of water that runs through the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the premiſes and be informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.
April 4, 1782. ¶ REESE GATLIEU.

Warminſter, Bucks county, State of Pennſylvania.
WHEREAS ABEL WILLS hath attached ſundry effects, late the property of Jacob Bener, cordwainer, which ſaid effects, by order of Joſeph Hart, Eſq; are depoſited in our hands, as garniſhees. Theſe are therefore to notify the creditors of the ſaid Jacob Bener to meet us, the ſaid garniſhees aforeſaid, the 29th day of April, at the houſe of Amos Dilworth, Innholder, to prove their reſpective demands. ISAAC HORGH, and AMOS DILWORTH, Garniſhees. ¶
N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Jacob Bener are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent coſt. *March* 30.

To COVER this Seaſon,
At the ſubſcriber's Stable, in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county,
The noted horſe called TRAVELLER;
HE is a dark bay, with a large ſtar and ſnip, two white feet, fifteen and an half hands high, trots well, paces faſt, ſtrong made, and is fit to get colts either for gears or ſaddle. Traveller was got by the well known Old Cheſnut, was foaled and raiſed in Goſhen, Cheſter county, at Mr. Matlack's, and will cover at my ſtable, at the low rate of THREE SILVER DOLLARS the ſeaſon. ‖ April 2, 1782. NATHANIEL PORTER.

STOLE, out of the ſtable of Iſaac Thomas, of Williſtown, Cheſter county, in the night between the 4th and 5th inſtant, A STONE COLT, four years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, dark coloured, or nearly black, intermixed with white hairs, eſpecially about his head, ſome white down its face, and one of its hind feet white; is between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, paid by ISAAC THOMAS.
Williſtown, April 8, 1782. ¶

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fauquier county, in the State of Virginia, on the 21ſt October laſt, A likely Virginia born Slave, named JACOB, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, by trade a ſhoemaker: He is very ſenſible, and well acquainted with butchering and gardening. Had on and took with him ſundry wearing apparel, viz. a brown coat, a black velvet waiſtcoat, a pair of blue overalls, a coarſe blue grey cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, a check ſhirt, one tow linen ditto. He is perfectly left handed; he has a ſcar on the ſide of his jaw, very talkative and fond of liquor. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges paid; or if lodged in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber can get him, FIVE POUNDS SPECIE, paid by JOHN CHURCHILL.
March 21, 1782. ¶

Want of room obliges us to omit ſundry adverti ſements this week.

Philadelphia Manufacture,

Suitable for every SEASON of the YEAR, viz.

JEANS, FUSTIANS, EVERLASTINGS, COATINGS, &c. to be sold by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house and manufactory, in South-alley, between Market-street and Arch-street, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's square.

§ SAMUEL WETHERILL.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-House,

A LOT of GROUND, containing four and half acres and thirty-one perches, situate in Southwark, about one mile from Philadelphia Court-house. It fronts Passyunk road, with a privilege of a lane on the north side, that extends to the back end of the ground. The situation is pleasant, and at a proper distance from the road. There is a beautiful hole, suitable to erect any improvements on. About one half of it is well manured, and in good order to receive barley and grass-seed. For further information, apply to JOHN LOWNES, in Third-street, near the corner of Chestnut-street. §

N. B. A plan of the above lot may be seen at the Coffee-house.

Philadelphia County, March 28, 1782.

THE prevailing uneasiness that justly subsists with the Militia of some of the districts of the county of Philadelphia, for want of their pay, compels the Lieutenant of the county to take this public method of calling upon the Sub-Lieutenants of said county, for a speedy settlement of their accounts; and as he is well informed that the delay is owing principally to the remissness of their Collectors, they are hereby directed to summon them without delay to settle their duplicates, and if not complied with to proceed against them as delinquents. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

ON Sunday night, the 24th ult. the house of the subscriber, Collector of Upper Dublin township, near the Crooked Billet tavern, Philadelphia county, was forcibly broke open by four armed men, and robbed of Sixty-three Pounds and some Shillings, specie, and One Hundred and Fifty or Sixty Pounds State money, belonging to the public. One of them appeared to be an elderly man, with grey hair, and a brown coat; one other of them a young man, with black hair; the other two were chunky well set men, about 30 years of age, with cloth leggings on, and one of them of a sandy complexion. The above reward will be given for apprehending the robbers and the cash, or one fourth part for either of them, by ¶

March 27, 1782. ISAAC HUMPHRY, Collector.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN YOUNG, late of Vincent township, Chester county, Iron Master, deceased, are requested to discharge their respective balances without further notice; and all those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to bring them in for payment, to SUSANNA YOUNG, Executrix.

¶ JOHN RALSTON,) Executors.

Vincent, March 27, 1782. HENRY ESSICK,)

SLAVES,

One yellow, the other black,

RUN from New-Castle, on Delaware, the 20th of February, and were seen at Brandywine bridge; their intent must have been New-York or Little-York. The yellow fellow Stephen is about 18 years old, near 6 feet high, well made to his age, remarkable long feet; had on a black and white kersey waistcoat, old white kersey breeches, and new tow shirt. The black fellow Jack is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a great thief; had on a blue coat, black breeches, and took with him an old brown great coat; they were both born in Maryland, and may attempt to pass as freemen, getting a forged pass. The subscriber begs the favour of any persons who may have taken hirelings since the above date, to examine whether the above description answers any of them, or a reward should most chearfully be given any person who might have seen the Negroes attempting to pass through the country, that he might get on their track, but if secured in any goal a reward of Ten Pounds shall be given for their trouble, paid by WILLIAM GEDDIS, Esq; of Philadelphia, or JOHN WETHERED, of Delaware. †

To be SOLD at private sale,

By the subscriber, living in West Caln township, Chester county,

ALL that PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND whereon he now lives, containing 130 acres, with the usual allowance, 70 acres of which are cleared, the rest timber land; there are on said tract a good log dwelling-house, with a stone end and a leanto apartment, a barn and stables, an excellent bearing orchard, consisting of 260 apple trees, together with a number of peach trees; there is an extraordinary spring of water and spring-house over the same, near the house, about 18 acres of meadow made that can be watered by said spring; the purchaser may clear one field more, and leave a sufficiency of timber land. The plantation lies within three miles of the sign of the Waggon, on Lancaster road. The subscriber will reserve the crop now in the ground. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, may view the same. ‡ WILLIAM MOORE.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in East Caln township, Chester county, containing 100 acres of good land, 39 miles from Philadelphia; Lancaster road runs through the place; there is on the premises a good log house, and other out houses, a never failing spring of good water, and a very good bearing orchard; likewise 14 acres of good watered meadow. For the particulars, enquire of JAMES IRWIN, on the premises, or ALEXANDER MACKEY, in Pear-street, Philadelphia. ¶

Cumberland county, March 16, 1782.

WHEREAS a certain DAVID STEPHENSON, of the county aforesaid, sold a tract of land and mills thereon, situate in Hamilton township, Cumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, unto the subscriber, on the 27th day of August 1780, for the sum of Five Thousand Pounds Continental currency, warranting and defending the same; and as the said David Stephenson obtained a number of bonds, payable in the manner and form following, viz. No. 1, of 400l. payable the first of May 1780; No. 2, 400l. payable 1781; No. 3, 400l. payable 1782; No. 4, 400l. payable 1783; No. 5, 400l. payable 1784; No. 6, 400l. payable 1785; No. 7, 400l. payable 1786; and No. 8, for 200l. payable the first of May 1787; and it appears that there are judgments against said Stephenson's lands and mills, obtained in the year 1775, these are therefore to warn all persons from taking any assignment on any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, until the said judgments are settled. § PETER SHIELDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE, on the south side of Pear-street, between Second and Third-streets, near St. Paul's Church, containing in front 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth 26 feet; subject to a ground-rent of Eighteen Spanish milled Dollars per annum. The lot on which said house stands is 52 feet deep. For terms of sale enquire of ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK, at the corner of Second and Walnut-streets. §

Nockamixon township, Bucks county, March 23, 1782.

WHEREAS on the 21st of last February a certain man, who called himself JOHN HARRIS, a pedlar, and said he lived near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, came to my house sick, and lingered until the 20th of this month, and then died. Upon taking an inventory of his goods, cash, &c. he was possessed of something very considerable. These are therefore to inform his friends or relations, that upon applying to the subscriber, living in said township, with proper certificates that they are his right heirs, the effects of the said deceased will be delivered to them, upon paying the funeral and other charges.

¶ NICHOLAS GRUVER.

The PILGRIM

STANDS at the subscriber's stable, in Norrington township, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and will cover this season, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and a bushel of oats, or Four Dollars to insure a foal; the Pilgrim is a jet black, with two white feet, 15 hands two inches high, he is an excellent saddle horse, and carries equal to any horse in the State; was got by that noted imported horse Fearnought, out of a full blooded mare. Good pasture will be provided at the low rate of Two Shillings and Six-pence per week.

¶ HENRY PAWLING, jun.

THE Partnership of George Meade and Co. having expired the first instant; all those who have any demands against them are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late Company; and all those indebted to them are likewise requested to discharge the same immediately.

Philad. March 19, 1782. † 6 w. GEORGE MEADE.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 15th day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Worcester township, 23 miles from Philadelphia, near Jacob Wentz's, containing 52 acres old measure, whereon is a grist mill, a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and out-houses, good corn land, a sufficient quantity of good watered meadow, and plenty of woodland thereunto belonging. Any person inclining to view the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. If not sold, it will be lett for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately. The same day will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, sheep, swine, a waggon, cart, plows, harrow, gears, corn in the ground and by the bushel of all sorts, and a variety of houshold goods, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by THOMAS BEAN.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. ¶

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Chester, will be sold at public vendue, by the Administrator of the estate of Thomas Vaughan, late of the township of Darby, deceased, on the premises, the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a plantation or tract of about 75 acres of land, with a dwelling-house, barn, stables and spring-house thereon erected, a sufficient proportion of meadow and woodland; the tract all well watered with never failing springs, the soil very fertile, situate in the township of Darby aforesaid, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Nathan Garrett, William West and others; late the property of the aforesaid Thomas Vaughan, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid, by

March 13, 1782. ¶ JEHU JONES, Administrator.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, by the subscriber, on the 15th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the late dwelling place of Timothy Smith, of Upper Makefield, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased; containing upwards of 200 acres, situate about 3 miles distant from Newtown Court-House, on the road leading from Wright's-town Meeting-house to Yardley's ferry. Said plantation is well supplied with good timber, and meadow sufficient to keep a considerable stock, which will admit of considerable improvement by the help of water; the arable land level and proper for manure; distant from several lime-kilns about 8 or 9 miles, on an easy road for carriage. It is well accommodated with fruit trees, and the apple orchard remarkable for bearing. There are erected on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, frame barn and other out buildings, and a spring of good water near the door. Any person inclining to view said place before the day of sale, may apply to JOSEPH SMITH, living on the premises.

The subscriber likewise requests those who have open accounts standing against the said Timothy Smith, deceased, to produce them, that they may be settled; and those who are indebted on the vendue sales, or on the book accounts of the said Timothy Smith, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, that the surviving Executor may be enabled to make a final settlement of the Administration.

¶ TIMOTHY SMITH, Executor.

To be Rented, or Lett by the Shares,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Blockley, four miles from Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Henry Smith, with a good log house and barn, several acres of good meadow, and more may be made with little trouble. The whole containing 150 acres, with a young orchard of the best fruit. Any person inclining to rent said place may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, near the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted by bill, bond, note and book debt, for medicine, to the subscriber hereof, in Upper Saucone township, Northampton county, and State of Pennsylvania, to make payment on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs. ¶

Feb. 18, 1782. FELIX LYNN.

WAS lett in the hands of the subscriber, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, in November, 1779, by a person who called himself ABRAHAM KELLY, A SILVER WATCH, as a pledge for the price of a cow, purchased by him, which he promised to release in a short time afterwards. The said Kelly is hereby requested to come, pay the ballance and take the watch, otherwise it will be sold in four weeks from this date, by CONRAD BOYER.

March 16, 1782. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

ANDREW TYBOUT,

At his STORE, in CHESTNUT-STREET, a few Doors above SECOND-STREET,

CHINTZES,
Callicoes,
Nankeens,
Bed Ticking,
Diaper,

Hatters Trimmings,
Logwood,
Verdigrease, and
Oil Vitriol.

N. B. Said TYBOUT has for Sale, A Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, nearly opposite Strawberry-Alley. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant COUNTRY SEAT,

ON a pleasant and healthy situation, on Mifflin's Lane, on the Falls road, about four miles from this city. The buildings consist of a handsome two story stone house, with a large parlour and five bed-rooms, with piazzas front and back, kitchen, large tenant's house, barn, stone coach-house and stables (for 5 or 6 horses) all new. Adjoining to said house, are two gardens and two orchards. The whole consisting of 20 acres. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Second-street, five doors above Spruce-street. JAMES CRAIG, senior.

N. B. Said Craig has for SALE, Old MADEIRA WINE, and Salt PORK in barrels. ¶ Philad. March 26.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, pleasantly situate in the borough of Bristol; the lot is about 50 feet front on the main or Mill-street, and extends to Market-street, on which it has the same width; the house is built of brick, large and commodious, having two good rooms on the lower floor, besides the kitchen, pantry, &c. five good lodging rooms on the second, and three on the third floor. It would be very convenient for public business (being now occupied by a shop-keeper) or for a lodging house during the bath season. On the back part of the lot is a good hay-house, stable and coach-house. Also will be sold with the above, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, a LOT of one acre of ground in the said borough, on which is a thriving young orchard of about 40 apple trees of the best grafted fruit. For terms, or further particulars, apply to PATTISON HARTSHORNE, in Philadelphia, or RICHARD HARTSHORNE at Milford, in Bucks county.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable, well situated LOTS, one thereof 36 feet front, on Market-street, a little above Seventh-street, adjoining to Daniel Rundle's, and in length about 102 feet, back to a ten-feet alley; the other 34 feet front, on Seventh-street, opposite Jacob Hiltzeimer's yard-gate, and extending along said ten-feet alley about 102 feet. There is an old house on said Market-street lot. For terms, enquire of Doctor GIRARDUS CLARKSON, or DANIEL WILLIAMS; and if not sold by private sale before the 27th of April next, they will be sold that day, by public Vendue, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Berkley county, Virginia, containing 1440 acres, situated on the Shanadore; near 300 acres may be easily watered by the Bull-skin, which runs through the land, and is as fine a stream as any in America for mill-seats. There is a saw-mill on the land, at the tail of which there is 22 feet and an half fall of water. The farm is well inclosed. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to BENJAMIN OGLE, Esq; in Annapolis, Maryland. The purchaser, if he chuses, may have the slaves, and stock of all kinds, as they may be appraised. Jan. 27, 1782.

OFFICE for Confiscated Estates.

Annapolis, March 6 1782.

PURSUANT to Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable Tract of Land, late the property of Lloyd Dulany, also a number of fine Slaves, with Stock of every kind.

At Chester-Town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-House, the 23d day of April, a House and Lot and Warehouses, situate at Kingston, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale; also the following Tracts of Land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson, part of Turkey Neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 50 acres; Dickinson's Plains, 286 acres and 1-3d; Richardson's Adventure, 80 acres; Limerick, 50 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a Tract of Land, called Endalls's Outlett, 150 acres; Smart's Folly, 250 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 116 acres; late the property of Alexander Hamilton; also a number of fine Slaves. Also about 1000 acres of the Manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms: One-third of the sum to be paid on the first day of September next, in specie or bills of credit of the last emission, at the actual value thereof; another third on the first day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the first day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchasers must give bond, with good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows: The large tracts will be parcelled out, to suit the purchasers. The sum bid to be paid in gold or silver, one-third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property set up a second time.

All and every person, having any claim or demand against or to any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the Commissioners, before the day of sale. *By Order,*

¶ c. t. JO. BAXTER, Clerk.

Just imported and to be SOLD cheap, by the Bale, at the Store of

Thomas Randall and Co.

In Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

LIGHT French sail CANVAS, and a variety of other GOODS very suitable for the Season. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Near Reading, in Berks county,

AN excellent MERCHANT MILL, with two pair of stones, fit for merchant work. The mill-house is large, and built of stone, and boats may load at the mill-door, and go down the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. There are 12 acres of land belonging to said mill, one half thereof excellent watered meadow. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable and orchard. The whole in sight of the town of Reading. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to

March 6, 1782. ¶ FREDERICK HUNTER.

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